

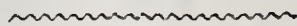
THE  
TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF MANAGERS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF REFUGE,

WITH  
AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER,

The Annual Report of the Ladies' Committee, of the Superintendents and  
of the Principal Teachers, &c.



PHILADELPHIA:  
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.  
HENRY B. ASHMEAD, PRINTER.  
1857.

# OFFICERS AND MANAGERS FOR 1857.

*President*, THOMAS EARP.

*Vice-Presidents*, { JAMES J. BARCLAY,  
ISAAC COLLINS.

*Treasurer*, GEORGE W. FOBES.

*Secretary*, ALEXANDER HENRY.

## *Managers.*

THOMAS EARP, *Chairman*.

ALEXANDER HENRY, *Secretary*.

William M. Collins,	George M. Troutman,	N. B. Browne,
John Farnum,	William S. Perot,	Isaiah P. Fitler,
John W. Claghorn,	Paul T. Jones,	Thomas A. Budd,
Henry Perkins,	Arthur G. Coffin,	Frederick A. Packard,
John M. Ogden,	Joshua L. Baily,	George W. Farr,
William Shippen, M. D.,	William Martin,	George Bullock,
John Robbins, Jr.,	Stephen Colwell,	Edward Gratz,
Alexander Fullerton,	Edward Yarnall,	James N. Dickson.
Casper Wister, M. D.,	Thomas L. Kane,	

## *Indenturing Committee.*

Thomas Earp,  
Isaac Collins,

John W. Claghorn,  
John M. Ogden,

George W. Fobes.

*Counsellors*, { Joseph R. Ingersoll,  
William M. Meredith,  
Henry J. Williams.

*Physicians*, J. H. Haskell, M. D., Addinel Hewson, M. D.

## *Ladies' Committee.*

Mrs. Maria Wood,	Mrs. Mary Boswell,	Mrs. Ann Earp.
" Eliza S. Jones,	" Julianna R. Wood,	Miss Ann Leamy,
" Hetty M. Newkirk,	" Maria S. Hacker,	Mrs. Maria Bispham,
" Elizabeth Dawson,	" Emily A. Bacon,	" Isabella Davies.

## WHITE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT—Jesse K. M'Keever.

ASSISTANT SUPER'T AND PRIN'L TEACHER OF BOYS' SCHOOL—Thomas Shearer.

TEACHER OF BOYS' SCHOOL—Lorenzo Heath.

" " Thomas Edwards.

MATRON—Elizabeth Morgan.

ASSISTANT MATRON—Sarah Ann Fitzsimmons.

TEACHER OF GIRLS' SCHOOL—Sarah E. Smith.

## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT—Elisha Swinney.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND TEACHER OF BOYS' SCHOOL—James C. Lavery.

ASSISTANT TEACHER OF BOYS' SCHOOL—James H. Lavery.

MATRON—Elizabeth Freeland.

ASSISTANT MATRON—Jane Sproull.

TEACHER OF GIRLS' SCHOOL—Eleanor Elmes.

*Agent and Book-keeper*—A. F. OLDS.

OFFICE--NORTH EAST CORNER OF ARCH AND SEVENTH STREETS.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

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*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to the Contributors to The House of Refuge.*

It is universally admitted that the prosperity of a State depends mainly on the intelligence and virtue of the people. To train up the child in the way he should go, is of the highest consequence to society, for he is father of the man, and in a few brief years takes his position as a member of the community, his character in a great measure moulded by the instruction he has previously received; and however humble his station, he exercises some influence for weal or wo on those with whom he associates. A little vagrant mendicant or thief, may entice an artless child from the paths of virtue, and lead him on to destruction. The sacred duty of bringing up the child naturally rests upon his parents; but if death deprives him of their parental care, or they recklessly neglect him, the State, in justice to herself, as well as to the desolate child, humanely assumes his guardianship. She protects, cherishes, instructs, and



elevates him, and, by judicious care and training, prepares him to act his part in the struggle of life, usefully and honorably. In all crowded cities the proportion of poverty and crime far exceeds that of the rural and less populous districts. That they do not prevail to a much greater extent in our noble city, must be attributed, in a great degree, to the constant and active measures pursued to guard the young from temptation and opportunity to go astray. Yet notwithstanding all that has been done, we daily meet with little wanderers, sent forth by inconsiderate or vicious parents, to beg, and who, in many cases, from the malign influences by which they are surrounded, are led into the commission of crime, and unless checked in their downward course, would end their days in a prison or almshouse. Even here, in some cases, children are trained to depredate on the public. Can any offence be more diabolical than that of polluting the mind, and corrupting the heart, of an innocent child, rendering him infamous in this life, and jeopardizing his hopes of that to come? We have appalling evidence of the extent to which juvenile depravity may reach, in the fact that in the magnificent metropolis of the British empire, nearly thirty thousand young persons there sustain a wretched and precarious existence by begging, thieving, or prostitution. This is, indeed, a sad picture. Thirty thousand young immortals doomed, from the want of fostering care and guardianship, to lead a life of wretchedness and vice, and infecting all within their influence with a moral leprosy—and this number is increasing year by year. Can any efforts be too great, or expenditure too large, to eradicate such a cancer on the body politic, to check an evil which threatens to overwhelm tens of thousands yet unborn?

Similar causes will produce similar effects, and we should take warning from what now exists in London. If the claims of the unhappy little victims of pernicious counsel and example, of neglect and poverty, are disregarded, and they are permitted to pass their childhood and youth in the daily violation of all law, human and divine, what is to be expected from their manhood, what hoped of their old age, if they should reach it. Many a noble spirit is left to perish because

“No mother’s pious care  
Shielded his infant innocence with prayer;  
No father’s guardian hand his youth maintain’d,  
Call’d forth his virtues, or from vice restrain’d.”

That profound philosopher, John Locke, remarked, that “Of all men we meet with, nine parts in ten are what they are, good or evil, useful or not, by their education;” and who will question that judicious education is of priceless value? Where can it be so appropriately imparted to the erring and friendless child as in Houses of Refuge, Schools of Reformation, where, under a mild but steady discipline, the inmates are well instructed, their mental and physical powers developed, the best affections of the heart cultivated, evil propensities eradicated, habits of order and industry implanted, and principles of honor and integrity inculcated, and where they are taught their duty to themselves, their country, and their God?

The value of these institutions is now acknowledged and appreciated; and it is admitted that they are conferring great benefit on those communities where they are established.



Both the constituted authorities and individuals are alike interested in their success. Pauperism and taxation will be diminished, for the ignorant will be instructed and the idle made industrious; additional security will be given to property, for the depraved will be reformed; the sphere of human happiness will be enlarged, for the destitute will be relieved, and the outcast restored to society. Charity bestowed in such institutions indeed “is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes.” With what unalloyed satisfaction will the giver contemplate the blessings his bounty has conferred, and the hearts of not a few of its recipients will glow with gratitude for the nurture and protection they have received.

New York has	-	-	2
Pennsylvania,	-	-	2
Massachusetts,	-	-	3
Ohio,	-	-	1
Rhode Island,	-	-	1
Missouri,	-	-	1
Louisiana,	-	-	1
Connecticut,	-	-	1
Maine,	-	-	1
New Hampshire (in course of erection)			1
Total,			14

The first House of Refuge incorporated was that of New York, in 1824. That of Philadelphia was chartered in 1826.

On the 8th of December, 1828, the white department of our Institution received its first inmate, since which there have been admitted 4,554, as follows, viz :

	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
In 1828,	18	3	Brought for'd,	1008	479
1829,	131	38	1843,	69	33
1830,	66	35	1844,	64	35
1831,	87	24	1845,	100	39
1832,	89	37	1846,	78	31
1833,	57	24	1847,	115	24
1834,	73	35	1848,	121	34
1835,	92	25	1849,	139	38
1836,	55	29	1850,	181	50
1837,	73	30	1851,	222	54
1838,	87	44	1852,	164	60
1839,	73	54	1853,	238	57
1840,	66	23	1854,	225	56
1841,	80	39	1855,	314	91
1842,	61	39	1856,	243	92
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	1008	479		3381	1173

and into the Colored Department 696, viz :

	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
In 1850,	103	45	Brought for'd,	268	142
1851,	74	27	1854,	60	32
1852,	36	44	1855,	84	27
1853,	55	26	1856,	51	32
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	268	142		463	233

Total number 5,250.

Soon after opening the White Department it was ascertained that the buildings were not well adapted for the purposes intended, and that they were not sufficiently commodious. It was also very desirable that suitable provision should be made for the young of the colored population. It was therefore determined that as soon as means could be procured that a department for colored juvenile delinquents should be provided, and that a new, spacious and suitable edifice should be erected for the white. In 1847, a most eligible site was purchased, sufficiently spacious for both departments, and after full



deliberation a plan was adopted for the colored. The buildings were commenced in 1848, and completed at the close of 1849, and opened on the 1st of January, 1850. In 1852, a plan, after careful consideration, was adopted for the new buildings intended for the White Department. They were begun the same year, and in 1854 the inmates were removed from the old establishment. As full descriptions of both departments have been heretofore given, it will be unnecessary to repeat them.

The following table will show the number of inmates of the Institution on the 1st of January, 1856, the number admitted and discharged during that year, and the number remaining on the 1st instant :—

			No. of inmates, Jan. 1, 1856.	Received in 1856.	Discharged in 1856.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1857.
White Department,	Boys, . .		186	243	248	181
“	“	Girls, . .	69	92	98	63
Colored	“	Boys, . .	97	51	62	86
“	“	Girls, . .	40	32	36	36
Total, . . . .			392	418	444	366

The average number of inmates for the year, was :—

In the White Department,	Boys,	.	.	168
“	“	“	Girls,	58
“	Colored	“	Boys,	92
“	“	“	Girls,	34
Total, . . . .				352

Average age of inmates :—

In the White Department,	Boys,	.	.	15½ yrs.
“	“	“	Girls,	15 “
“	Colored	“	Boys,	13 “
“	“	“	Girls,	14 “



Greatest number of inmates for the year, was :

In the White Department,	Boys,	.	.	193
“ “ “	Girls,	.	.	69
“ Colored “	Boys,	.	.	102
“ “ “	Girls,	.	.	41

Amount earned for the year :—

By the boys in the White Department,	\$2,429 49
“ “ “ Colored “	1,438 10
<hr/>	
Total amount earned, . . . .	\$3,867 59

The boys in the White Department were engaged in the manufacturing of cane chair seats, daguerreotype case and spectacle case making, brush making, iron rivets and staples.

Those of the Colored Department, in shoemaking and umbrella furniture.

It is with deep regret that the Managers are obliged to state, that with every effort, they have been unable to procure employment for all male inmates. But more time has been thus devoted to the school-rooms, and the boys have enjoyed the advantage of greater scholastic instruction. The smaller boys when not in school, are engaged in knitting.

The time of the girls is fully occupied in various household duties, in making and mending their own and the boys' clothing, and in their studies.

The schools have been conducted to the entire satisfaction of the Managers, and the inmates have made commendable progress. It is the earnest desire of the Board to give them the elements of a good education.

On Sunday the inmates attend Sunday-school and Divine service morning and afternoon in the Chapel.

To the clergymen, who render their gratuitous services there, the Board tender their sincere acknowledgments.

The Members of the Ladies' Committee continue to render their valuable services with undiminished zeal.

The health of the inmates has been, with few exceptions, uninterrupted. Not a single death has occurred in the White Department since the new buildings have been occupied—more than two and a half years. And in the Colored Department, the cases of sickness have been fewer than those met with in the same class of children without the walls of this asylum. This almost entire exemption from any fatal disease, is in a great degree to be attributed to the excellent sanitary regulations of the Institution. The rooms are properly warmed, and admirably ventilated. The inmates are suitably clothed, are provided with an excellent and nutritious diet, enjoy daily exercise and recreation in the open air, and have regular employment. The Library is a source of instruction and amusement to the inmates. A good and interesting book is one of the best companions for the young, for while it is a source of delightful recreation, it is also the means of implanting moral truths, or imparting useful information.

The Managers are indebted to Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., H. Cowperthwait & Co., Willis P. Hazard, and other publishers of Philadelphia for acceptable donations of books during the past year, to whom they return their thanks.

The accompanying account of the Treasurer exhibits a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past year. Owing to the impracticability of obtaining employment for all the inmates the income has been less than was anticipated, while the high cost of provis-



ions has prevented any diminution of the expenses. The Managers have been solicitous to practice the greatest economy, and no expenditure has been incurred that was not absolutely necessary.

In the Reports of the Ladies' Committee, and of the Superintendents, and Teachers, hereunto appended, much interesting matter will be found. The Superintendents' Reports exhibit the amount and kind of labor performed by the inmates, and a detailed account of the expenditures. The readers of the Teachers' Reports will be surprised to find how very imperfect is the education of a large portion of the inmates on their admission.

The labor of the inmates can never be expected to produce much revenue. When they enter the House, they are in most instances very ignorant and idle; and great difficulty has always been experienced in procuring employment suitable to their ages and capacities. It was never designed that they should remain in the Refuge long enough to learn a trade. This would demand at least several years; and even if it were desirable, accommodations and funds would be required far beyond those the Board could possibly command. But after a child has acquired the elements of a good education, and habits of order and industry, and established a good character, it is far better for him and for the public that he should be placed under the care of a respectable and skillful artisan, or agriculturist, where, forming a part of the family and obtaining the knowledge of a business suited to his taste and capacity, he may become useful, respectable, and prosperous. In many cases it is important to place him far from those whose evil examples and counsel led him astray. In a new commu-

nity, he can win for himself the regard and esteem of his associates, and look forward with hope that success will crown his honorable exertions. But it is not only while in the Institution that he is watched over, by the Managers;—their care does not cease until his apprenticeship has ended. When practicable he and his master are visited by the agent of the Institution, and in addition, the master is annually required to communicate to the Superintendent an account of the health and conduct of the apprentice, and of the progress he has made in his trade and scholastic education. The apprentice is requested to write from time to time to the Managers, or Superintendent, and to visit the House when opportunities offer. But although a trade cannot be given in the House, the training he there receives renders him apt to acquire it elsewhere, and makes him a desirable apprentice. Wherever the parents are respectable, they are invited to co-operate with the Managers in procuring suitable places for their children.

The accounts received from those to whom the inmates have been indentured, are, in general, very satisfactory. It has never been asserted, and it is not to be expected, that all the inmates would be reformed. All that has been claimed is, that two-thirds are saved—and this much we believe has been accomplished. Those who have ever been in the House of Refuge, and commit any flagrant offence in after life, are generally heard of. The number ascertained to have become inmates of prisons is very small, while those who are earning a respectable livelihood are numerous and are frequently met with.

We would remind those magistrates who are empowered to commit to the House of Refuge, that it is



*not a prison, but a school; that punishment is not named in our charter, and forms no part of our plan of reformation. That it is an asylum for the wayward and disobedient child.* Those, therefore, who have been long in the commission of crime, and have approached manhood, are *not suitable subjects.*

The Managers have been cheered in the performance of their arduous duties by the approbation and liberal aid the Institution has received from the Legislature and City Councils; and the Board feel assured that the same generous sentiment and wise benevolence will continue to foster and sustain the Refuge. The members of the legislative bodies of the Commonwealth and City, are cordially invited, with their friends, to visit the House whenever they may desire. To them it is at all times open.

May the Father of Mercies ever watch over and bless the inmates of our House of Refuge; may they be brought up to walk in his statutes and keep his law; and after having served him here, may they finally be received into his eternal kingdom.

By order and in behalf of the Board of Managers.

THOMAS EARP, *President.*

ALEXANDER HENRY, *Secretary.*

*Philada., January 1st, 1857.*

## APPENDIX.

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### THE HOUSE OF REFUGE IN ACCOUNT WITH WM. M. COLLINS, *Treasurer.*

DR.

From January 1, to December 31, inclusive, 1856:

Amount paid premium for additional Insurance, against loss by fire, . . . . .	234 00
Amount paid for our notes, discounted in Banks, . . . . .	7,500 00
Amount paid Killgore & Hudders on account of a balance of \$27,500, due them for the erection of the new House of Refuge, . . . . .	10,000 00
Amount paid on account of the principal of a ground rent due to the estate of the late George Earp of \$25,000, . . . . .	5,000 00
Amount of interest paid Killgore & Hudders, and ground rent to the estate of the late George Earp, and interest on loan, &c., . . . . .	2,743 25
Amount paid for the maintenance of the inmates of both the White and Colored Departments, and for salaries and additions and repairs of buildings and for contingent expenses, viz.:	
For debts due for supplies in 1855, . . . . .	13,133 42
And in part for 1856, . . . . .	34,098 34
	47,231 76
Balance on hand, . . . . .	50 66
	\$72,759 67

NOTE.—On the 31st of December, 1856, this Institution owed a floating debt of \$27,104 29, towards the payment of which it holds the bonds of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company of \$29,625. It also owes a debt to the estate of George Earp of \$20,000, secured by a ground rent, and another debt of \$20,000, for a loan, secured by a mortgage on the premises to Trustees.—Total indebtedness \$67,104 29.



THE HOUSE OF REFUGE IN ACCOUNT WITH  
WM. M. COLLINS, *Treasurer.*

CR.

From January 1, to December 31, inclusive, 1856:

By balance of former account,		134 71
Amount received from the City Treasury, viz.: towards the expenses of the Institution in 1855,	13,000 00	
And towards the maintenance of the Institution for the year 1856,	20,000 00	
	<hr/>	33,000 00
Amount received from the State Treasury, viz.: towards defraying the expense of the new buildings,	15,000 00	
And towards the maintenance of the Institution for the year 1856,	15,000 00	
	<hr/>	30,000 00
Amount received for the labor of the boys,	3,824 43	
Amount of annual subscriptions, donations, &c.,	148 50	
Interest on Delaware and Chesapeake loan, and City Warrants	2,188 78	
Net proceeds of our notes discounted in Banks,	3,463 25	
	<hr/>	\$72,759 67
	<hr/>	

January 1, 1857. By balance, 50 66  
E. and O. E., Philadelphia, January 1, 1857.

WM. M. COLLINS,  
*Treasurer of the House of Refuge.*

The undersigned, a Committee of the Board of Managers of *The House of Refuge*, certify that they have examined the accounts of William M. Collins, Treasurer, and compared them with their vouchers, and find them correct, showing a balance in his hands of \$50.66.

ALEXANDER FULLERTON,  
ARTHUR G. COFFIN,  
*Committee.*

*Phila., January 8, 1857.*

## REPORT OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE.

AT the close of another year, we take pleasure in presenting our Annual Report to the Board of Managers.

It has been a year of promise; the general good behaviour of the inmates has cheered our hearts. In conference with the Matron, our interviews have been characterized with harmony, and favorable report of the general good conduct of the inmates. In our weekly visits we have been encouraged with the healthful and cheerful appearance of the girls. The close attention given to instruction, their ready answer to questions, show they have some understanding of what they have learned. They have greatly improved in their Scripture recitations—their manner is less hurried and more distinct. We take pleasure in bearing our renewed testimony to the faithful, maternal, and judicious management of Mrs. Morgan, and her faithful assistant, Mrs. Fitzsimmons.

We notice with approbation the school under the care of Miss Smith; we have found the school quiet and orderly, the girls improving in their studies, and the teacher evincing an interest in their advancement.

We also bear a favorable testimony to the good order, management, and discipline exercised in the House of Refuge for colored children. Miss Freeland, and her assistants, are untiring in their exertions to advance the interest and comfort of those committed to their charge. With few exceptions, the girls have conducted themselves with kindness towards each other. They have improved in sewing, and accomplished much work. They recite their Scripture lesson in a solemn and impressive manner, and evince a desire for instruction.

The school under the care of Miss Elmes, we think, is managed with order and kindness; the close attention to instruction cannot fail to improve those under her charge.



Our little circle has once more been saddened by the removal of one of its members. Our beloved friend, Mrs. Mary B. Sharpless, has left us, we humbly trust, for realms of bliss. She was a warm and devoted friend to the Refuge; its interests lay near her heart; her gentle manner, and kind counsel, will long be remembered.

Respectfully submitted,

M. S. HACKER, *Sec'y.*

*December 30th, 1856.*

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

*To the Managers of the House of Refuge.*

The Superintendent of the White Department respectfully reports:

The number admitted and discharged, from January 1st, 1856, to January 1st, 1857, is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Committed by Magistrates,	181	67	248
“ Courts of Philadelphia County,	9	1	10
“ “ Montgomery “	3	1	4
“ “ Lycoming “	1	0	1
“ “ Tioga “	1	0	1
“ “ Berks “	2	0	2
“ “ Northampton “	1	3	4
“ “ Lancaster “	2	1	3
“ “ Dauphin “	3	0	3
“ “ York “	0	1	1
“ “ Lehigh “	2	0	2
“ “ Chester “	1	1	2
“ “ Montour “	1	0	1
“ “ Luzerne “	1	0	1
“ “ Susquehanna “	1	1	2
“ “ Centre “	1	0	1
Returned, having been indentured,	28	15	43
“ “ escaped, . . .	1	0	1
“ voluntarily, . . .	4	1	5
	<hr/> 243	<hr/> 92	<hr/> 335

Discharged:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By indenture, . . .	142	73	215
Returned to friends, . . .	64	17	81
Order of Court, . . .	1	0	1
Examining Judge, . . .	14	3	17
Sent to Northern Home, . . .	1	0	1
Not proper subjects, . . .	5	0	5
Sent to Alms House, . . .	1	0	1
Discharged, . . .	16	3	19
Married, . . .	0	1	1
Escaped, . . .	4	1	5
	<hr/> 248	<hr/> 98	<hr/> 346
Remaining in the Institution, January 1st, 1857, . . .	181	63	244



143 were committed on complaint, and by request of their parents or nearest friends, namely, 89 boys and 54 girls.

Those admitted, were born as follows:—

In the city and county of Philadelphia, 156; in other counties of Pennsylvania, 42; New York, 12; New Jersey, 6; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 3; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Ohio, 1; Connecticut, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; District of Columbia, 2; England, 7; Ireland, 61; Germany, 18; Holland, 1; Wales, 1; Saxony, 1; Hindoostan, 1; Cuba, 1; New Brunswick, 1; Canada West, 5; unknown, 2. Total, 335.

103 were of American parentage; 150 Irish; 50 German; 15 English; 8 Scotch; 3 French; 1 Danish; 5 unknown. Total, 335.

Of the inmates, 28 had lost both parents previous to their admission into the House; 39 their mothers; 62 their fathers—in all, 129 had lost one or both parents by death.

The average age of boys, when admitted, was  $15\frac{1}{3}$  years; girls, 15 years.

Average number of inmates through the year was, boys, 168; girls, 58.

The greatest number of boys, at any one time, was 193; girls, 69.

The boys were indentured as follows:—

To farmers, 93; shoemakers, 12; tailors, 2; paper maker, 1; tinsmith, 1; cabinet maker, 2; rope manufacturer, 1; brick maker, 1; rigger, 1; barber, 1; surgical instrument maker, 1; wheelwright, 1; blacksmith, 7; carpenter, 2; pilot, 1; cooper, 1; baker, 2; coachmaker, 1; waiter, 1; butcher, 2; carter, 1; miller, 1; brassfounder, 1; druggist, 1; gardener, 1; silver-smith, 1; cigar maker, 1; painter, 1. Total, 142.

#### WORK DONE BY BOYS.

Amount of labor in the cane shop,	.	.	\$997 55
“ “ daguerreotype shop,	.	.	980 13
“ “ brush shop,	.	.	337 06
“ “ smith shop,	.	.	114 75
			<hr/>
			\$2429 49





## EXPENDITURES OF WHITE DEPARTMENT FOR 1856.

Salaries, . . . . . \$5,687 18

*Provisions.*

Beef for officers' table,	3,836 lbs.	\$383 60	
" inmates' "	28,285 "	1,566 58	
Mutton, veal, and pork,	955 "	114 45	
" for inmates,	720 "	57 60	
Ham and dried beef,	354 "	53 35	
Fish, . . . . .	329 "	39 83	
Rye and wheat flour,	99,274 "	3,010 18	
Corn meal, . . . . .	14,611 "	266 40	
Rice and barley, . . . . .	2,739 "	137 49	
Potatoes, . . . . .	1,101 bus.	601 85	
Turnips, . . . . .	151 "	39 44	
Beans and peas, . . . . .		45 27	
Milk, . . . . .	1,372 galls.	252 29	
Butter, . . . . .	687 lbs.	228 10	
Marketing, . . . . .		153 84	
Coffee, . . . . .	1,544 lbs.	192 41	
Tea, . . . . .	86 "	34 52	
Sugar, . . . . .	1,119 "	116 93	
Cheese, . . . . .	209 "	29 22	
Molasses, . . . . .	878 galls.	400 27	
Spices, . . . . .		20 29	
Hops and malt, . . . . .		4 61	
Lard, . . . . .	439 lbs.	60 62	
Salt, . . . . .	20 sacks,	39 08	
		—————	7,848 22

*Clothing.*

Boys' clothing,		982 00
Girls' " . . . . .		216 39
Boys' shoes, . . . . .	267 pairs,	305 60
Girls' " . . . . .	175 "	175 00

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\$1,678 99 \$13,535 40

Amount brought forward,		\$1,678 99	\$13,535 40
Mending,	. . . .	233 55	
Muslin,	. . . .	12 47	
Combs, thread, &c.,	. . . .	99 93	
		————	2,024 94
Furniture, bedding, brooms, &c.,			298 66
Repairs and improvements,			2,755 75
<i>Fuel and heating apparatus.</i>			
Coal,	. . . . 995 tons,	4,570 64	
Pine wood,	. . . .	35 26	
Tin work,	. . . .	48 75	
		————	4,654 65
<i>For light.</i>			
Gas,	. . . .	631 01	
Candles,	. . . .	11 60	
		————	624 61
<i>Cleansing.</i>			
Cleaning house,	. . . .	156 00	
Soap,	. . . . 3,335 lbs.	210 04	
Starch,	. . . . 80 “	8 45	
Lime and sand,	. . . .	8 45	
		————	382 94
<i>Hospital expenses.</i>			
Physician's services,	. . . .	100 00	
Medicines and dentistry,	. . . .	113 07	213 07
Bringing subjects,	. . . .	255 00	
Sending away subjects,	. . . .	44 20	
Water rents,	. . . .	210 00	
Postage,	. . . .	22 15	
Books and stationery,	. . . .	122 62	
Printing,	. . . .	1 75	
Carriage hire and omnibus fare,		105 89	
Sundries,	. . . .	48 81	
		————	810 42
			————
			\$25,300 44



## EXPENSES FOR BOTH WHITE AND COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward,	\$25,300 44
Salary of agent, rent of office, and	
Managers' room, . . . .	705 04
Printing of Annual Report, and paper,	112 04
“ Memorials, cards and	
circulars, . . . .	18 00
Advertising, . . . .	23 38
Horse keeping. . . .	362 38
Repairing carriages, . . . .	115 94
Harness and repairs, . . . .	56 06
Travelling expenses of agent in	
visiting children, . . . .	65 18
Sundries, . . . .	307 86
	<hr/> \$1,765 88
Total, . . . .	<hr/> \$27,066 32

The inmates are entitled to much commendation for their exemplary deportment during the past year. With but few exceptions, they have manifested a desire to be profited by the discipline of the Institution. The fact is impressed upon their minds that they are sent here, not to be punished for their misdeeds, but to be kindly shown the errors of their previous course of life, and the deplorable consequences that would follow an uninterrupted indulgence of their vicious propensities, and to receive an education that will fit them to become intelligent, moral, and industrious members of society. When convinced that their subjection to the wholesome restraints they are under here arises from the most benevolent feeling towards themselves, those who are not obdurately bent upon evil practices, readily receive such lessons of moral and religious truth, as will prove eminently beneficial to them when again exposed to the trials and temptations of the world.

In the schools they pursue their studies with diligence, and under the tuition of our faithful and efficient teachers, progress rapidly. In the work-shops, they are industrious, and generally finish their tasks at so early a period as to afford them

additional time for recreation. In their intercourse with each other, they exhibit a kind and liberal feeling—always sharing with companions the presents received from friends. Their social amusements are characterized by cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits. No youthful congregation can excel them in decorous behaviour and the respectful attention they give the various clergymen that officiate in the chapel services.

Boys in the “Class of Honor,” are permitted occasionally to visit their parents, and are frequently sent into the city on errands. Not an instance has occurred of their violating the confidence reposed in them, though, in some cases, strongly urged to do so by old associates whom they met in the streets.

The information received of the conduct of those who have left the Institution, is of an encouraging character. The answers to the circulars addressed to masters are generally very satisfactory. We frequently hear of the excellent behaviour of those who have been returned to friends.

The inmates have enjoyed a remarkable degree of health. Not a death has occurred during the past year, and no sickness, except a few trifling cases, which diet and a little medicine soon removed. This unusual exemption from disease is attributable to the healthy location of the Institution, and the wholesome food and regular habits of the inmates. The nurse, instead of being engaged in the duties of the sick-room, has under her charge some seventy boys, whom she instructs in knitting.

The average age of the boys admitted is  $15\frac{1}{3}$  years. The propriety of receiving as inmates, boys of 18, 19, and 20 years of age, is rather questionable. As their vicious habits being strongly confirmed when they come here, there is but little probability of effecting their reformation, whilst their influence has a strong tendency to debase those who are comparatively good.

The boys are employed in the manufacture of daguerreotype cases, brushes, staples, rivets, &c. Those not employed in the shops are engaged in knitting and miscellaneous duties, and have two additional school sessions.

The youth committed to this Institution, may very properly be divided into three classes. The first class consists of those



who, having neither parents nor friends, got a precarious living by either begging or stealing; the second class, of those who, having parents or guardians, became disobedient, stubborn, and intractable; the third class, of those who committed overt acts of wickedness. The sufferings, trials, and temptations of the first class, and their poor, friendless, homeless condition, entitle them to the commiseration of every feeling heart. Exposed to penury and want, they have, in many instances, taken the property of others to supply the demands of their physical nature. To what extent society is responsible for such destitution, suffering, and crime, is a question that has long engaged the attention of philanthropists. The causes of the delinquencies of the second and third classes, may generally be ascribed to a defective home education. If these tender human twigs had been bent in the right direction, by the most potent of all instructors, the teachings of a pure, devoted mother, and a temperate, judicious and exemplary father, very few separations from the domestic fireside would have been rendered necessary. The history of the majority of our pupils establishes the lamentable fact, that they have been reared in idleness, ignorance, and vice. Surrounded by demoralizing influences, it is not surprising that they became truant-players, idlers, liars, profane speakers, and thieves. What else could have been expected from such pernicious training? A fearful amount of responsibility must necessarily rest upon the parents of such offspring.

It is a gratifying fact, that the feeling among the officers of the Institution is of the most amicable character, and it affords the Superintendent much pleasure to refer to the prompt and faithful manner in which they discharge their various duties.

To the Managers I am under many obligations for their valuable aid and counsel in discharging the duties of so responsible a position, and humbly imploring that the Divine blessing may accompany our efforts to promote the temporal and spiritual condition of our youthful charge, I remain,

Very respectfully,

JESSE K. M'KEEVER, *Sup't.*

*January 1st, 1857.*

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

*To the Managers of the House of Refuge.*

The Superintendent of the Colored Department would respectfully report the number admitted and discharged during the past year, as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Committed by magistrates of the city,	35	24	59
“ Courts of the county,	5	1	6
“ “ Juniata “	0	1	1
“ “ Bradford “	0	1	1
Returned by master,	8	4	12
Absconded from master and arrested,	3	1	4
	—	—	—
	51	32	83
Discharged :			
By Indenture, . . .	33	31	64
Returned to friends, . . .	22	4	26
Unfit subjects, . . .	3	0	3
Sent to Almshouse, . . .	2	0	2
“ prison, . . .	1	1	2
Died, . . .	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	62	36	98
Remaining in this Department			
December 31, 1856. . .	86	36	122

Of those committed, 34 were at the request of their parents or nearest friends; 13 for vagrancy.

Those admitted were born as follows:—

Philadelphia, 20; other counties in the State, 7; Virginia, 2; New Jersey, 2; District of Columbia, 2; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 1; Louisiana, 1. The rest not ascertained.



The average age of boys, when admitted, was a little over 13; and of the girls, a fraction under 14.

The average number during the year was, of boys, 92; and of girls,  $34\frac{1}{3}$ .

The highest number at any one time was, of boys, 102; and of girls, 41.

The boys were indentured, to farmers, 22; barbers, 3; waiters, 7; shoemakers, 25.

*The boys are employed as follows:—*

In making umbrella furniture,	.	.	.	36
At shoemaking,	.	.	.	16
Miscellaneous,	.	.	.	10
Unemployed.	.	.	.	24
				—
				86

The 24 above mentioned as not being employed, have an extra session of two hours' schooling in the morning; and in the afternoon, they are under the care of the nurse, and instructed in knitting and sewing. They have knitted 90 pairs of stockings, and made 300 pairs of suspenders; besides various other little matters, as they may have been needed.

Arrangements have been made to introduce the manufacture of tinware, in addition to what we already have; so that we expect to have all our boys employed during the coming year.

In the wire department, there have been 250,000 pounds worked up; and the boys have earned \$1,570 34.

The shoe department was conducted by Joseph R. Young up to October 8th last; the earnings up to that time were \$1,036 38. It was then transferred to the Institution, and been conducted by us since that time, and we have made up, of boys' shoes, 177 pairs; girls' 90 pairs; and 266 repaired. Amounting in all to \$401 72.

The girls, in their department, have made the following articles:—

Aprons, . . . . .	178
Under garments, . . . . .	85
Dresses, . . . . .	168
Shirts, . . . . .	271
Pants, . . . . .	370
Skirts quilted, . . . . .	51
Sheets, . . . . .	13
Pillow slips, . . . . .	75
Bolster cases, . . . . .	6
Capes, . . . . .	12
Carpet balls, . . . . . lbs.	75
Bed ticks, . . . . .	36
Towels, . . . . .	28
Jackets, . . . . .	109
Comfortables quilted and made, . . . . .	49
Besides washing, ironing, mending, cooking, and general housework.	

THE EXPENDITURES HAVE BEEN AS FOLLOWS:—

Salaries, . . . . . \$3,098 00

*Provisions.*

Children's beef, . . . . .	10,770 lbs.	\$605 04
Officers' " . . . . .	1,899½ "	189 95
Mutton, veal, &c., . . . . .	95 "	11 79
Ham and dried beef, . . . . .	276 "	40 34
Fish, . . . . .		26 34
Wheat flour, . . . . .	19,934 "	709 47
Rye " . . . . .	17,718 "	418 59
Corn meal, . . . . .	13,089 "	234 08
Rice, . . . . .	668 "	34 40
Beans and peas, . . . . .	26 bus.	68 46
Potatoes, . . . . .	834 "	440 49
Turnips, . . . . .	168 "	46 27
Coffee, . . . . .	349 lbs.	43 36

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\$3,098 00



Amount brought forward,				\$3,098 00
Tea, . . .	28	"	11 20	
Sugar, . . .	575	"	59 24	
Milk, . . .	640 $\frac{1}{2}$	gals.	128 10	
Butter, . . .	309	lbs.	107 83	
Cheese, . . .	89	"	12 07	
Spices, . . .			10 65	
Molasses, . . .	618	gals.	278 27	
Lard, . . .	207	lbs.	30 37	
Salt, . . .	5	sacks,	11 80	
Vinegar, . . .	42	gals.	5 25	
Sundries, (marketing,)			157 15	
				<hr/> 3,580 51

*Clothing.*

Satinet, . . .	534 $\frac{1}{2}$	yds.	293 97	
Drilling, . . .	780	"	111 89	
Calico, stripes, &c., .	1,017	"	105 30	
Muslin, . . .	2,165	"	202 70	
Flannel, . . .	307	"	92 64	
Boys' aprons, . . .	94		16 45	
Hats, (straw,) . . .	12	doz.	18 25	
Boys' shoes, . . .	136	pairs,	149 00	
Girls' " . . .	67	"	67 00	
Mending, . . .	591	"	240 09	
Stockings, . . .	21	doz.	46 00	
Trimmings, . . .			98 73	
				<hr/> 1,442 02

*Furniture.*

Hardware, . . .			20 52	
Tinware, . . .			72 15	
Woodenware, . . .			64 67	
Queensware, . . .			17 93	
Weaving carpet, 161 yards,			33 42	
Brooms and brushes, . . .			30 77	
				<hr/> 239 46
				<hr/> \$8,359 99

Amount brought forward, \$8,359 99

*Bedding.*

Calico, cotton, &c.,	.	.	.	108	92	
Burlaps,	.	.	.	35	19	
Straw,	.	.	.	22	10	
						166 21

*Repairs and improvements.*

Carpenter work, lumber, &c.,	.			156	88	
Brickwork, materials, &c.,	.	.		99	70	
Plumbing,	.	.	.	20	17	
Hardware, tools, &c.,	.	.	.	84	76	
Painting and glazing,	.	.	.	59	96	
Locksmithing,	.	.	.	25	25	
New heater, Boynton's patent,	.			229	61	
Repairing heaters and stoves,	.			72	75	
						749 08

*Fuel and light.*

Coal,	.	.	.	142 tons,	687	87	
Wood,	.	.	.	3 cords,	19	62	
Gas,	.	.	.		244	77	
Oil,	.	.	.	7 gals.	8	00	
							960 26

*Hospital.*

Medicine,	.	.	.	.	.	34	72	
Dentistry,	.	.	.	.	.	12	00	
Truss,	.	.	.	.	.	1	25	
Physician's salary,	.	.	.	.	.	116	00	
								164 63

Stationery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53 54
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*Miscellaneous.*

Soap,	.	.	.	1,908 lbs.	160	29	
Combs,	.	.	.		12	50	
Starch,	.	.	.		4	20	
Toweling,	.	.	.	93 yds.	9	81	
Travelling,	.	.	.	.	33	58	
							220 38

\$10,453 71



Amount brought forward,				\$220 38	\$10,453 71
Bringing subjects,	.	.	.	70 00	
Postage,	.	.	.	11 50	
Garden and hauling,	.	.	.	11 63	
Cleaning sinks,	.	.	.	98 50	
Water rent,	.	.	.	52 50	
Paving front of gate,	.	.	.	16 89	
Sundries,	-	.	.	77 21	
				<hr/>	558 61
Total,				.	<hr/> \$11,012 32

The Lord, in his providence, has permitted us to see the close of another year; and in looking back upon his kind dealings toward us, we are called upon to thank him for his mercies tendered, and also that he has not left us without some witnesses that our labors among this class of children are not altogether in vain.

By reference to the letters from masters to whom children have been indentured, it will be seen that many of them are doing well; among them are some who were very unpromising when first committed to our care. There are some, also, now in the Institution, who, when brought in, were most pitiable objects to look upon, and called forth our sympathy, who now show feelings of gratitude for benefits received, and promise well for the future.

In addition to letters received from masters to whom our children have been indentured, we have had many calls from the children, from time to time, who unitedly testify to the good advantages of their training while here.

The Superintendent, in looking over the list of the inmates, can call to mind nearly all of the children who have been in this department since it has been opened, (seven years to-day, and have received 373 boys, and 201 girls;) and it is really a source of gratification to know that so many of them are doing well. It is true, that some among the girls have become abandoned characters; and there are some among the boys who

have not only been in prison, but bid fair to spend most of their lives there; but this number is comparatively few.

It is difficult while they are here kept in confinement, to divest their minds of the fact, that this is not a prison, and what is done, is intended for their good; but after they leave the Institution, and are thrown among and under the control of others, they are then made to see and feel more deeply the benefits they have received while here; and as the tree cannot bring forth good fruit unless the root is healthy, neither can the things we desire be accomplished, unless the foundation of all our efforts be the truths of the Bible. Every day begins and closes with religious worship; we have Sabbath school for their benefit, and worship in the chapel twice on the Sabbath, and a short time is spent in teaching them to sing; in this they take pleasure, and is a strong lever in the work of reformation.

Our thanks are due to those kind friends who have lent their aid in the chapel exercises, and to those who have sent us papers to circulate among the inmates. Among these are the Episcopal Recorder, The Carrier Dove, The Sabbath-School Visitor, and Temperance Advocate.

To the Board of Managers we would tender our thanks, for the kind assistance and counsel at such times when it was needful in the management of the affairs of this department.

With the hope that the same overruling hand will still guide, and the light of his countenance beam upon us, we would endeavor to enter upon the duties of another year with renewed diligence and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted by

ELISHA SWINNEY, *Supt.*

*December 31, 1856.*



# REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL TEACHER OF THE BOYS' SCHOOL, HOUSE OF REFUGE, WHITE DEPARTMENT.

*To J. K. M'Keever, Superintendent.*

Number of boys admitted during the year,	.	225
“ discharged “	.	223
“ in school at the present time,	.	181

*Tabular statement of the number of boys admitted and discharged during each month, with their attainments.*

## ADMITTED.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Were ignorant of the Alphabet, . . .	3	2	1	2	0	3	0	5	3	4	1	1	25
Could spell words of two or three letters, . . .	5	6	1	3	1	1	5	2	4	2	4	4	38
Could read elementary lessons, . . .	6	1	4	7	1	12	6	8	11	3	8	5	72
Could read with ease, . . .	11	5	7	6	8	13	5	8	6	5	3	9	86
Could read well, . . .	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
	25	14	13	19	10	29	16	24	24	14	16	21	225
Could not write, . . .	8	9	4	6	2	11	6	13	8	9	8	9	93
Could write names on slates, . . .	6	0	3	5	3	8	6	2	9	1	0	2	51
Could write legibly, . . .	11	5	6	7	5	10	4	9	4	1	6	4	66
Could write a plain hand, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	5	12
Could write well, . . .	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
	25	14	13	19	10	29	16	24	24	14	16	21	225
Had no knowledge of Arithmetic, . . .	9	9	3	7	2	15	6	15	10	8	9	8	101
Understood Addition and Subtraction, . . .	7	2	4	4	6	6	8	2	9	3	5	2	58
Understood Multiplication, . . .	3	2	2	2	1	5	2	2	0	1	0	2	22
Understood Division, . . .	5	0	2	4	0	3	0	2	3	1	1	4	25
Understood Denom. Numbers, . . .	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	15
Understood Fractions, . . .	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Understood Interest, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	25	14	13	19	10	29	16	24	24	14	16	21	225

## DISCHARGED.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Could spell words of two or three letters,	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Could read elementary lessons,	1	0	1	4	2	2	2	0	5	6	1	1	25
Could read with ease,	8	12	14	9	14	8	8	4	7	7	1	6	98
Could read fluently,	9	11	8	9	12	10	7	7	5	7	5	6	96
	20	24	23	22	28	20	17	11	18	20	7	13	223
Could not write,	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6
Could write their names,	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	7
Could write legibly,	8	10	8	12	11	10	5	6	3	1	0	1	75
Could write a plain hand,	3	5	11	3	7	3	4	1	10	10	2	8	67
Could write a neat hand,	5	8	4	7	9	7	4	4	4	7	5	4	68
	20	24	23	22	28	20	17	11	18	20	7	13	223
Had no knowledge of Arithmetic,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
Understood Addition,	3	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	13
Understood Subtraction,	4	2	1	2	6	4	3	2	2	1	0	1	28
Understood Multiplication,	0	3	5	6	6	3	1	3	2	4	0	1	34
Understood Division,	5	6	6	6	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	44
Understood Denom. Numbers,	0	5	4	6	3	0	0	3	2	7	1	4	35
Understood Fractions,	2	4	5	1	3	4	5	0	3	4	2	3	36
Understood Interest,	4	3	1	1	3	6	6	0	5	0	2	2	28
	20	24	23	22	28	20	17	11	18	20	7	13	223

The school, numbering at the present time 181 pupils, is divided into three divisions, of three classes each :

1st division contains 65

2d       “       “       65

3d       “       “       51

---

181

Their attainments are as follows:—

1st Division, class 1st, 25 can read quite fluently.

“ 2d, 18 “ with comparative fluency.

“ 3d, 22 “ correctly.

---

65

Many of these boys write composition in a neat hand, are



well acquainted with arithmetic, and have considerable knowledge of grammar and geography.

2d Division. L. T. Heath, Teacher.

Class 4th, 28 can read with fluency books of a lower grade.

“ 5th, 21 “ correctly “ “

“ 6th, 16 “ tolerably well “ “

—

65

All the boys of this division write a plain hand, are variously acquainted with simple and compound numbers, perform with readiness operations in mental arithmetic; and have some knowledge of geography.

3d Division. T. G. Edwards, Teacher.

Class 7th, 29 can read elementary lessons.

“ 8th, 12 “ monosyllables.

“ 9th, 10 learn alphabet, or spell.

—

51

37 are learning arithmetical tables; 14 are begining to cipher; 28 can write on paper; 26 can write on slates; and 2 cannot write.

### *Text-Books.*

M'Guffey's Series of Readers, Emerson's Second Class-Book, Conversations on Common Things, Jack Halyard, Goodrich's History of the United States, Mitchell's Primary Geography, Davies' Common School Arithmetic, Davies' Intellectual, and Colburn's and Stoddard's Mental Arithmetics.

Instruction is given orally in English Grammar and Geography.

A reference to the Tables will show that 63, or more than one-third the present number in school, were, on their admission, ignorant of the alphabet, or at most, could but spell words of two letters, while 93 could not write, and 101 had no knowledge of arithmetic. Such being the fact, no one at all acquainted with the subject, will suppose that a thorough education can be imparted in the short space of nine, or even twelve

months. We have accordingly aimed at giving a limited education to the many, rather than a liberal education to the few; and while unusual attention has been paid to those whose early education had been sadly neglected, it is believed that the higher classes have not been slighted. In fine, we have endeavored to train them all in habits of prompt obedience, truthfulness, order, and industry; and at the same time impart that useful and necessary knowledge which shall aid them in the discharge of the every-day duties of life, and upon which broad and deep foundation they may hereafter build.

The library—which must ever be regarded as one of the most important auxiliaries in promoting the mental and moral improvement of the inmates—has received several valuable additions—amounting to 250 volumes. To the liberality of Alexander Fullerton, Esq., Messrs. Lippincott, Grambo & Co., and Willis P. Hazard, we are indebted for 130 volumes, containing a large amount of interesting and instructive matter. These books are highly prized, and read with avidity. It is no uncommon thing to see a score of eager listeners, seated around one of their companions, selected by them to read some interesting narrative, while the perfect order that prevails, shows the deep interest they take in the subject. The Library record also shows the increased stimulus for reading since their introduction—125 volumes being the present weekly loan.

To the School Committee, and especially its indefatigable and efficient chairman, Dr. Shippen, we are under many obligations for the zeal and interest manifested in their efforts to promote the efficiency of the school. We would also tender our thanks for the prompt and liberal supply of books and stationery with which we have been provided.

Through the kindness of Thomas L. Kane, Esq., the boys have enjoyed a course of instruction in Vocal Music, under Mr. Brady, an accomplished and successful teacher of youth. “Singing-school night” is looked forward to with much pleasure; and the generosity which has provided for us these delightful exercises, will be long and gratefully remembered.

Our warmest thanks are due to the Superintendent, for his cordial support; and to the teachers, Messrs. Heath and Ed-



wards, for their diligent and faithful discharge of the arduous duties of the school-room.

In conclusion, invoking the continued aid and blessing of that Being who has supported our faltering steps, and smiled on our feeble efforts during the year which has come to a close, this report is respectfully submitted, by

THOMAS SHEARER,  
*Assistant Superintendent and Teacher.*

*January 1st, 1857.*

## REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL, HOUSE OF REFUGE, WHITE DEPARTMENT.

*To J. K. M'Keever, Superintendent.*

The Teacher of the Girls' School, respectfully reports:—

Admitted during the year,	.	.	.	59
Discharged	"	.	.	66
Average attendance,	.	.	.	53
Present number,	.	.	.	61

### CLASSES AND STUDIES.

Class.	Pupils.	Studies.
1st.	18.	Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history of the United States. These read fluently, write well, and use the second part of Emerson's Arithmetic.
2d.	22.	Orthography, reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic. These read tolerably well, and have varied attainments in arithmetic
3d.	22.	Orthography, reading, writing, and arithmetic. This class is subdivided into three parts: those of the first, read tolerably well, and write their lessons on slates; those of the second, read easy sentences, and write them on slates; those of the third, spell and read easy words, write their names, and copy on slates. The whole having exercises in arithmetic suited to their capacities.

The method recommended by Dr. Shippen, of instructing the classes by oral and dictatorial exercises, has been strictly pursued—and, permit me to say, with very happy results.

The progress of the girls has been steady, and perhaps as rapid as should be expected of those whose early education has been so sadly neglected.



In the discharge of our duties, we have found many difficulties to be encountered, evils to be removed, and deficiencies to be supplied; but whether in reproofing the unruly, counselling the wayward, instructing the ignorant, or restraining the depraved, we have been aided and encouraged by the approbation of the School Committee, the Committee of Ladies, and the Matron of the Institution.

Many thanks are due to Miss Kane, who voluntarily and pleasantly instructs the school in singing on Saturday mornings; and to Mr. W. H. Brady, for his efficient instruction in the same exercises, on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday.

To the Officers of this Institution the liveliest gratitude is tendered, for the favor and kindly feeling manifested; and it is sincerely hoped, that in due time, we shall reap, if we faint not.

Very respectfully submitted,

S. E. SMITH, *Teacher*.

*January 1st, 1857.*

# REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF THE BOYS' SCHOOL, HOUSE OF REFUGE, COLORED DEPARTMENT.

*To Elisha Swinney, Superintendent.*

SIR:—At the present date, there are 86 boys attending school. In the first division, 49; and the second, 37. Each division meets in a separate room, except for morning and evening worship, when both divisions meet in the same room. Our school sessions are opened and closed with reading a portion of Scripture, singing, and prayer. During the year, 47 boys were admitted, and 60 discharged.

## PRESENT STANDING, &c.

### *First Division, 49 Boys.*

Class.	No.	Age.	Time.	
1st.	14	15 2-7 yrs.	18 1-7 ms.	Read Parley's C. S. History, English Reader, and Sacred History.
2d.	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	M'Guffey's Fourth Reader and Introduction to English Reader.
3d.	10	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	M'Guffey's Third Reader.
4th.	14	13	14	M'Guffey's Second Reader.

### *Second Division, 37 Boys.*

5th.	15	12 $\frac{1}{3}$ yrs.	12 ms.	Cobb's No. 3, legible writers, cipher in simple addition and subtraction, with arithmetical tables.
6th.	9	12	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	Cobb's No. 2, imitate a copy legibly, arithmetical tables.
7th.	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{3}$	Cobb's No. 1, imitate a copy.
8th.	3	12	1	Monosyllables, 2 write their names.



The First Division cipher variously in simple and compound numbers, simple proportion, and fractions. In both divisions, 83 can imitate a copy with credit, 2 their names only, 44 can write an intelligent letter, and 73 can read the New Testament.

The Text Books we use in arithmetic are, Vogdes 1st and 2d parts, with Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic.

Friday evening sessions is devoted as follows: one hour to oral geograpy and reading biographical sketches, and one hour to singing, under the direction of the Superintendent.

#### ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

##### *49 Boys Admitted, and their Attainments.*

- 5 Were general readers.
- 15 Had made some progress in reading.
- 12 Read monosyllables.
- 8 Knew the alphabet.
- 9 Were ignorant of the alphabet.
- 
- 49
- 
- 11 Wrote a legible copy.
- 18 Wrote their names.
- 20 Could not write.
- 
- 49
- 
- 3 Ciphred in compound multiplication.
- 10 “ simple “
- 6 Knew arithmetical tables.
- 30 Could not cipher.
- 
- 49

NOTE.—Ten of the above were previously taught to read, write, and cipher in the Refuge.

*60 Boys Discharged, and their Attainments.*

17 Were fluent readers.

20 Were tolerable readers.

21 Read the New Testament.

2 Monosyllables.

---

60

15 Wrote a neat hand.

35 Wrote a legible hand.

8 Wrote their names legibly.

2 Could not write.

---

60

10 Ciphred through simple proportion.

15       “               “       compound division.

24       “               “       simple               “

9 Were in addition and subtraction.

2 Could not cipher.\*

---

60

I would here remark, that in addition to the regular school sessions, we have held an extra session of two hours, (daily,) for the benefit of the little boys who are not employed in the workshops.

On reviewing the labors of the past year, we have every encouragement to enter on the duties of the present with renewed energy. We have seen the ignorant boy improve intellectually, and the wayward youth, nurtured in the hotbed of pollution, strive hard to unlearn the lessons of vice, which he had imbibed in infancy. Knowing that the present is the only opportunity for mental culture our children may ever have, it has been our endeavor, while maintaining a strict discipline, to make their studies a recreation rather than a task, and thus create a desire for self-improvement.

\* The two boys who could not read, write, or cipher, were less than a month in the school.



To the Assistant Teacher, Mr. J. Hood Laverty, I offer this acknowledgment, for his hearty co-operation and efficiency; to the officers in general, for their good-will; and to the Superintendent, for his judicious advice.

Our grateful thanks are due to those young ladies of Emanuel Church, Kensington, who furnished us with 16 copies of the "Carrier Dove; also to the Editors of the S. S. Visitor, and the Publisher of the Episcopal Recorder, for their liberal contributions. These, with our library books, furnish food for the Sabbath. The record of the Library shows 4,390 books loaned—making an average of over 84 weekly.

Allow me to return my thanks to the School Committee, for their prompt supply of stationery, and all the materials necessary to facilitate the progress of the school.

Leaving the labors of the year in the hands of our Heavenly Father, and praying that he may water them with the spirit of his love, this Report is,

Very respectfully, submitted by

JAMES C. LAVERTY,

*Assistant Superintendent and Teacher.*

*Philada., January 1st, 1857.*

## REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL, HOUSE OF REFUGE, COLORED DEPARTMENT.

*To Elisha Swinney, Superintendent.*

SIR,—The following statement exhibits the number of girls attending school at this date:—

The 1st class contains,	.	.	.	7
2d    “       “	.	.	.	10
3d    “       “	.	.	.	11
4th   “       “	.	.	.	5
				—
				33

The whole number in attendance varying in age from 9 to 20 years.

The following table shows the attainments of the pupils as classified:—

Class.	No.	
1st.	7.	Are respectable readers, write legibly, have progressed in arithmetic as far as compound numbers, and are studying Mitchell's Primary Geography.
2d.	10.	Are tolerable readers, write a legible hand, cipher in multiplication, use Cobb's New Spelling Book, and have some knowledge of geography.
3d.	11.	Use Sargent's Standard Reader, imitate a copy, know the multiplication table, and cipher in addition.
4th.	5.	Read easy sentences; 3 can write their names.

The girls, with few exceptions, show an interest in the instruction imparted, and evince a desire to improve.



During the past year there were 31 admitted, and 34 discharged.

Of those admitted, 5 could read tolerably well, 19 were beginning to read, 3 could write their names, and 2 were ignorant of the alphabet.

Of those discharged, 20 could read well, 14 were beginning to read and write, 28 had made some progress in arithmetic. The religious instruction of the girls, (excepting that of the chapel and Sabbath school,) devolves principally upon the Matron, by whom they are taught a weekly lesson, to be repeated before the Ladies' Committee; and we are sometimes cheered by a moral reform, the manifestation of its results. I would here acknowledge the donation of several copies of the Carrier Dove, Sabbath-School Visitor, and Temperance Advocate; also the Episcopal Recorder, which has been kindly proffered us by the Publisher. These, with the library books, constitute the Sabbath reading. To be deprived of the use of the Library is considered a great punishment. The whole number of books loaned during the year, has been 899—making an average of about 19 per week.

In conclusion, thanking the Managers and Officers for their co-operation, and thankfully acknowledging God as the gracious Author of all our blessings, and committing ourselves, with our charge, to the care of that Providence that has watched over us during the year that has now closed, and invoking a continuance of his care, this Report is respectfully submitted by

E. S. ELMES, *Teacher.*

*January 1st, 1857.*

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS WRITTEN BY THOSE  
TO WHOM FORMER INMATES HAVE BEEN IN-  
DENTURED.

RELATIVE TO WHITE BOYS.

*December, 1856.*

A. M'G. has always been obedient to my commands. He is strictly honest and trustful, is industrious, and gives close attention to business. He is now going to school, and learns rapidly. I will mention a circumstance that took place recently. Several days before Christmas he requested permission to go to your city, to visit his father. After giving him some good advice, he started, with the understanding that he should return the same day, if he found that his father and other relatives were not moral people. He left in the morning and returned in the afternoon. He said that his father was dead; that he found an aunt and two sisters, but he preferred not to remain with them. This shows that he possesses an integrity of character that is commendable. There is every prospect of his making a valuable man.

---

*December, 1856.*

T. R., has been obedient, honest, truthful, and industrious. We all like him, and he is very well satisfied with his home. I would like to have another boy as good as T.

---

*December, 1856.*

J. M. is esteemed by all who are acquainted with him, and there is every probability of his becoming a good and useful citizen.

---

*December, 1856.*

R. M'C. is industrious, obedient, and honest. I have never caught him in a falsehood. I am much pleased with him. He



likes his home, is a good boy, and bids fair to make a useful man, if he continues to improve as he has done. I have no fault to find with him, except that he is a little mischievous—if that can be considered a fault.

---

*December, 1856.*

G. G. is obedient, honest, and industrious—attends regularly a place of worship, and has embraced religion.

---

*December, 1856.*

J. C. is a boy of ordinary intelligence, so far as appearances now indicate; is wild and mischievous, but easily restrained. He is not malicious or perverse. Will make a useful man, if a rigid authority is exercised over him.

---

*December, 1856.*

H. F. has improved more than any boy I ever had. He is fond of his books; is at this time a pretty good scholar, and improves daily. I think he will make a man of worth if he lives.

---

*December, 1856.*

S. T. is perfectly satisfied with his place—and I am with him. I had two sons when S. came to live with us. I lost one, and S. is a companion for the other. I would not be without S. T. on any account. He attends church and Sabbath school regularly, and during our protracted meeting, had very serious impressions.

---

*December, 1856.*

M. Q. is a good boy, and will make a fine man. He has always given satisfaction, and seems contented with his place. I have no fault to find with him.

---

*December, 1856.*

My apprentice, J. F., is considered an active, intelligent boy by all who know him. I sent him to school last winter where the

higher branches are taught, and am now sending him to the same school. There is a district school at the same place, and it would be less expensive to send him to it; but I prefer the former, as being the best for him. I intend doing all I can to promote his welfare.

---

*December, 1856.*

L. K. has been an obedient boy. He is industrious, and has improved in his employment. Since he has been with me he has saved twenty-five dollars, which he has deposited in a Saving Fund. I have always found him honest, and disposed to tell the truth.

---

*December, 1856.*

It affords me much satisfaction to say that J. C. has far exceeded my expectations. He is remarkably obedient, perfectly honest, and scrupulously truthful. He has attended school, and made considerable progress in learning. He appears to be well satisfied with his place. I requested him to write to you last fall, but since receiving your circular, I have learned that he did not send the letter, as the composition did not entirely please him. I will get him at it again. Many thanks to you for the care you have taken in the training of this youth, and others under your charge. J. always speaks of you with respect. He has grown so much that you would hardly know him.

---

*December, 1856.*

P. M'C. has been obedient. I have never caught him in a falsehood. He is quite industrious, and has made some improvement. He attended school, and has made reasonable progress in learning. His health is very good. I am well satisfied with the boy, and have no reason to complain.

---

*December, 1856.*

T. W. is deserving of the affirmative answers to the questions in your circular. I have had no trouble with him. He will make a useful man.



*December, 1856.*

J. M'J. is an excellent boy, and feels grateful for the tender regard and fatherly care of the Managers, Superintendent, &c., of the House of Refuge.

---

*December, 1856.*

J. B. is more obedient to me than any of my own children. I do not expect he will ever leave me, unless by force or death.

---

*December, 1856.*

I am well pleased with my boy, J. C., in all respects. He is satisfied with his home, and will make a farmer. I can assure you, he is industrious, honest and cheerful, and enjoys excellent health. He is well pleased with his occupation.

---

*December, 1856.*

Every thing I have to say of my apprentice, M. M'C., is in his favor. He is an excellent boy, and respected by all who know him. He is very apt in acquiring a knowledge of any kind of labor. He has gained the premium at the Sabbath school for the last two years. M. has a good disposition, and is very obedient. I think he will make a very useful man.

---

*December, 1856.*

My apprentice, D. G., is a good, honest, faithful, and industrious young man. His health has improved very much since he has been with me. I trust that I can raise him to be a useful man.

---

*December, 1856.*

F. S. is a well disposed boy, and has given entire satisfaction. I do not think I could have got a better boy under any circumstances whatever.

---

*December, 1856.*

J. S. is an honest, good boy—beloved by all his schoolmates, and highly respected by all who know him. He is very fond

of reading, and generally selects moral and religious works. He is diligent in his studies at Sabbath school, and loves to commit passages of Scripture to memory. We think he promises, by the blessing of God, to become a good and useful man.

---

*December, 1856.*

R. J. R. has been a very good child since he has been here. I have never heard him use bad language; and if he continues as good as he is now, will make a fine young man. He says he likes his home, and does not wish to go away.

---

*December, 1856.*

W. B. is a very good boy—makes himself generally useful, and is fond of his employment. In consequence of his being at sea all the time, he cannot attend school or church, but he is furnished with excellent books to read.

---

*December, 1856.*

W. S.'s character may be summed up thus: He is one of those easy, quiet, good-natured kind of boys, always pleasant and happy, very obedient and willing, but not swift. I have full confidence in his veracity—and I think the boy is quite as good as his master. He was at the city this fall to visit his father and family; and if it had occurred to my mind, I would have requested him to call upon you.

---

#### RELATIVE TO WHITE GIRLS.

*December, 1856.*

M. Y. has proved herself so far an excellent girl. She obeys willingly, and is kind to the children. She is very trusty and careful when left to manage in our absence; has improved very fast since she came to us, and is perfectly contented with her situation. I feel under many obligations for your kindness in selecting so good a girl.

*December, 1856.*

M. M'E. is obedient, perfectly honest, and remarkably truthful. We all consider her a good and happy child, and are deeply interested in her welfare.

---

*December, 1856.*

M. J. D. is an honest, industrious girl. We have full confidence in her veracity. She attends church and Sabbath school regularly; appears delighted with her situation, and does her required duty with much cheerfulness. So far she promises to do well.

---

*December, 1856.*

A. E. H. has in general done quite well, and we trust will be profited by her residence with us.

---

*December, 1856.*

E. S. is a very good girl, always tells the truth, and will make a useful woman.

---

*December, 1856.*

We are so far very much pleased with E. M. She conducts herself with as much propriety as any young lady in our place; is modest and retiring in her disposition, and willing to do any thing she can to please us. We hope she will do as well in future, and we ask no more.

---

*December, 1856.*

Taking everything into consideration, M. L. has done as well as could have been expected, perhaps better. There are in the county many worse girls, who have never seen the city, or any of its temptations.

---

*December, 1856.*

J. M'G. has a very excellent disposition; is obedient, honest, and truthful. She has attended worship for the last four weeks—sometimes three or four times each week. We are inclined to believe she has experienced a change of heart.



*December, 1856.*

C. M'N. is a well disposed girl. She has attended school, and made some progress in learning. She attends a place of worship regularly.

---

RELATIVE TO COLORED BOYS.

E. W. has been a pretty good boy on the whole ; he is a little slow, but he improves. He attends a place of worship frequently, and his health is good.

---

George has been a good and obedient boy, almost without an exception ; far better, in fact, than I had even hoped he would be. He has attended Sabbath school regularly and punctually, and has received from his teachers the highest rewards for improvement and good behaviour. His disposition is good, and he seems to deem it a pleasure to be kind and generous to all around him. He is beloved by all with whom he comes in contact. I believe him perfectly honest—for though he has slept in the store for nearly a year, and alone, where money and articles of value have been exposed, and within his reach, not the smallest thing has been missed ; and we have every reason to believe that he has never appropriated any article to his use which was not previously given him. The good influences of the Institution from which I took him, have, in my opinion, been of inestimable benefit to him, and will without a doubt, prove a benefit to him, which will last through life. I have *no* word to say in fault of George.

---

*November 14, 1856.*

A. W. is still with me, and has so much improved in health and appearance that you would scarcely know him ; he is an accomplished dining-room servant, a first-rate carriage-driver, and a tip-top groom. He has been in a training stable on my

farm for two months—each during the two last seasons—and shows a good capacity, and some judgment, in the management of horses. A. has recently become a member of the Church, and has been a first-rate boy for the last twelve months. He is perfectly contented at present with his situation in all respects. I have promised him a horse when his time expires, which I will give him, in addition to the amount of my obligation, (\$50.) It is not convenient for me to send him to school, but he is supplied with books, &c., which he studies during leisure moments. He attends church almost every Sunday. You can't, I think, possibly benefit A.'s condition—so you had better let him remain until his time expires.

---

In answer to the questions concerning the boy S. S., I would say he is generally obedient and honest; as to his character for truth and veracity I cannot say much. As to industry and improvement in his employment, pretty good. He attends school during the winter. He also attends the Episcopal church and Sunday school. His health at present is good. Upon the whole, he is a pretty good boy, and I am very well satisfied with him.

---

*December 29, 1856.*

J. S. expresses himself as being well satisfied with his place. I think the country agrees with him, as he has improved so much. He is doing very well, and takes an interest in what he does; he is a much better boy than I expected he would be. I have not had occasion to punish him yet, and I hope shall not.

---

C. P., I consider a pretty good boy for one of his age; he is generally obedient. I think him honest, but I cannot recommend him for truth. He is industrious, and improves both in his employment and books.

---

W. S. has done very well, except that he does not always stick to the truth. In his work he does well. He has had three



quarters schooling, and improves more in reading and writing than in figures. As he is nearly free, I would like you to inform me whether I am to pay the money to him or send it to you.

---

*December 23d, 1856.*

W. E. is every thing that we can wish him to be ; he has taken a great liking to my family, and they like him very much. He learns very fast, and is likely to make a very good man. I am very glad I got him, as he is a very great help to me. He has gained a great many friends since he has been here. If you have as good a boy as W., I should like to have him next spring ; and I hope you will reserve me one.

---

G. W., I have found to be an obedient, honest, truthful, and industrious boy ; he also improves. He does not attend week-day school, but we require him to attend to his studies at home. He attends the same church with my family. His health is very good, and he is quite large.

---

C. C., so far, has been a good boy, and is much esteemed by the family, and as far as appears, I think he is contented. He has corresponded with his parent and sisters, and with some prospect of one of his sisters coming to this part of the country. I encourage him to attend religious meetings, though I do not compel him to go. He frequently goes with us to meeting.

---

The boy I am very much pleased with ; he is quiet, and has no disposition to leave the place, or go out of evenings as long as he has books. He is perfectly satisfied—careful and attentive to his duties. I can trust as much as can be expected of a boy of his age, and think you will not get him into your hands again.



## RELATIVE TO COLORED GIRLS.

M. S. is a very good girl, but is sometimes careless. I have in but few instances known her to tell a falsehood. She is quick to learn, and improves in reading; attends church. Her conscience seems to be quick, and she says she has always remembered the instructions of the officers at the Refuge. She always prays when she retires at night. In September she had a very light attack of the chills.

---

I was absent when your letter arrived, and hasten to answer it. M. T. is well, but seemed delicate for some time after I got her; and at one time I thought I would have to part with her. I also found she is near-sighted, which is a great drawback to her activity—it makes her appear stupid; but her other good qualities compensate for that defect. She is honest, and truthful, and seems desirous of pleasing me, and really seems to have no very bad habit. I do not think she ever will be smart, but hope she may do well, and think she will grow up a useful and good woman, if care is taken with her.

---

*December 28, 1856.*

I once more take my seat to write you a letter, hoping that it may find you well, and all around you. As Mr. Dye was coming on to the House of Refuge, I thought that I would write, and let you know how I am getting along. My ink is so pale that I cannot write; but so it happens, I have a lead pencil always handy. Dear Miss Freeland, I spoke to Mr. Dye about bringing this letter to the Refuge, and he said he would. I suppose you heard that I was in Philadelphia on Christmas day, and would like to have come to the Refuge, but could not stay on account of the children. Dear Miss Freeland, you cannot imagine how happy I am. I have every thing my heart can wish for. They are kind to me, and I try to be the same to them. But I almost forgot to tell you that Mr. Titus received Mr. Swinney's letter of inquiry, but could not find time to answer it, but will on to-morrow. When have you heard

from my dear sister, Sophia. I shall not ask for Sallie; for of what I have heard of her, I have but little hopes of her. Please write, and let me know how they all are in the Refuge, and especially from my dear sister, Sophia; tell her that I send every speech of love to her. Give my love to Julia Brown, and tell her that I seen her mother on Christmas Eve, and she told me that she was coming this week to see her. I took tea at her house. Caroline Demby lives in Trenton, and sends her love to you.

---

G. W. has been obedient. I have never known her to take any thing that did not belong to her, or tell an untruth. She has made a good use of her time. She has attended church regularly. Her health has been good.

---

I will further state that the said C. J.'s time will expire, or has, on the 19th of the present month. I will send her to her mother, with all the requirements of the Indenture fulfilled. Our family all regret her leaving them much; for she has been a faithful girl, indeed. My son called upon you some time since, in order to get another. If you have any large enough next spring, we would like to have her; one fifteen or sixteen will suit.

---

*Sept. 24, 1856.*

S. H. seems to be more contented, and has never to my knowledge wished to be back again. She is industrious and improves in her work every day, so that we have no cause to complain. She is quite well, and wishes to be remembered to all.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING  
THE  
HOUSE OF REFUGE  
FOR THE YEAR 1857.

Predicated in part on the Amount Expended during the Year 1856.

IN THE DEPARTMENT FOR WHITE CHILDREN, VIZ.

For SUBSISTENCE, consisting of Wheat and Rye Flour and Indian Meal, Rice, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Meat, Potatoes, &c., &c., \$10,000 00

For SALARIES, viz.

To the Superintendent, <i>without board</i> , . . .	\$1,200 00	
“ Assistant Superintendent, . . .	600 00	
“ Matron, . . .	400 00	
“ Two Male Teachers, @ \$350 each, . . .	700 00	
“ Two Female Teachers, @ \$250 00, . . .	500 00	
		3,400 00

For WAGES, viz.

To the Engineer, . . . . .	\$418 00	
“ Assistant Engineer, . . . . .	300 00	
“ Watchman, . . . . .	300 00	
“ Gardener, . . . . .	120 00	
“ Gatekeeper, . . . . .	144 00	
“ Two Females to superintend the washing, Cooking and Cleansing, . . . . .	260 00	
“ Nurse, . . . . .	104 00	
		1,646 00

For Clothing for Boys and Girls, . . . . .	4,000 00
Furniture and School Books, &c., . . . . .	500 00
Gas, . . . . .	330 00
Water Rent, . . . . .	200 00
Repairs, . . . . .	500 00
Constables, for bringing Children, . . . . .	250 00
Printing Annual Report, &c., and for Medicines, Postage, &c.	400 00
Coal to warm the extensive Buildings by steam, including the Workshops, and to drive a Steam Engine of 20 horse power and machinery, . . . . .	4,500 00

\$25,726 00



FOR THE DEPARTMENT FOR COLORED CHILDREN, VIZ.			
For SUBSISTENCE—Same Articles as in the other Department,			\$5,000 00
For SALARIES, viz.			
To the Superintendent, <i>without board</i> ,	.	.	\$1,000 00
“ Assistant Superintendent,	.	.	500 00
“ Teacher of Boys’ School,	.	.	360 00
“ Teacher of Girls’ School,	.	.	200 00
“ Matron,	.	.	300 00
“ Assistant Matron,	.	.	200 00
			<hr/> 2,560 00
For WAGES, viz.			
To the Watchman,	.	.	\$180 00
“ Gatekeeper,	.	.	180 00
“ Nurse,	.	.	130 00
“ Cook, &c.,	.	.	130 00
			<hr/> 620 00
For Clothing for Boys and Girls,	.	.	2,000 00
Coal and Gas,	.	.	1,200 00
Furniture,	.	.	\$300 00
Books and Stationery,	.	.	100 00
Water Rent,	.	.	50 00
Repairs, including re-painting throughout,	.	.	1,140 00
Constables, for bringing Children,	.	.	100 00
Medicine, Postage, &c., &c., &c.,	.	.	275 00
			<hr/> 1,965 00
Total for this department,			<hr/> \$13,345 00

## FOR GENERAL EXPENSES FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS, VIZ.

Salary for the Bookkeeper and Agent,	.	.	\$650 00
Rent for Office and for the Managers’ Room,	.	.	180 00
Wages to Baker,	.	.	240 00
Wages to Carriage Driver,	.	.	240 00
Keeping Horses, repairing Carriage, &c., &c.,	.	.	440 00
Sundry small expenses,	.	.	300 00
Physician’s Salary,	.	.	200 00
			<hr/> 2,250 00

## RECAPITULATION.

For the Department for White Children,	.	.	\$25,726 00
For the Department for Colored Children,	.	.	13,345 00
For General Expenses,	.	.	2,250 00
			<hr/> \$41,321 00
Add the Interest on the debt of \$25,000 and \$20,000 = \$45,000,			
at 6 per cent.	.	.	2,700 00
			<hr/>
Total expenses, provided the average number of inmates does not exceed 450,	.	.	\$44,021 00

AN ESTIMATE OF THE INCOME IN 1856.

From the City Treasury,	.	.	.	\$20,000 00	
From the State Treasury,	.	.	.	15,000 00	
From the Labor of the Boys,	.	.	.	4,000 00	
				<hr/>	\$39,000 00
Deficiency,	.	.	.	.	\$5,021 00
To which add the deficiency on January 1, 1856,	.	.	.	.	<hr/> 4,500 00
Total deficiency, which it is hoped may be obtained from					
the City Treasury,	.	.	.	.	\$9,521 00
Total indebtedness on account of the New Buildings,	.	.	.	.	67,000 00
The Cost of the New Buildings, including the ground on which					
they are erected, was about	.	.	.	.	380,000 00

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PERSONS desirous of obtaining apprentices from the Institution, will apply to A. F. OLDS, the Agent of The House of Refuge, at the office, on the north-east corner of Arch and Seventh streets.

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*Form of a Devise or Bequest.*

I do give, devise and bequeath to "The House of Refuge."

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Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received by any member of the Board of Managers.

A life subscription is	-	-	-	\$50
An annual " "	-	-	-	2

